REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,872.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—REFERS 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. GREY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	May 1874.	Leaves Tuticorin	May 1874.
„ Ratnagherry	3	„ Colombo	11
„ Vingorla	3	„ Galle	12
„ Goa	4	„ Negapatam	15
„ Carwar	4	„ Madras	19
„ Mangalore	5	Coconada	19
„ Cannanore	6	„ Yizagapatam	20
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Calicut	7	„ Gopaulpore	21
„ Beypore	7	„ False Point	22
„ Cochin	8	Arrives at CALCUTTA	24
„ Alleppy	9		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1874.	Leave BUSREH	May 1874.
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Guadur	13	„ Fao	27
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	29
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bahrein	29
„ Linga	19	„ Linga	June 1
„ Bushire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	2
„ Koweit	22	„ Muscat	5
„ Fao	23	„ Guadur	6
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. HOBSON, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Josch Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Sal-on, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE FIRST WEEK IN MAY.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,948 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), THOMAS MCNABB, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built in Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1st Lloyd's, 3,835 Tons Register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain JOHN C. JAQUES, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatch from Bombay on 4th proximo. This vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attendances without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	 14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. W. FENTIMAN, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southamp on, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo, for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

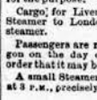
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 4th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,421 tons and 370 H.P.,) Captain G. F. CAVES, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Cargo will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 1st May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 1st MAY, at 3 P.M., FROM MAZAGON.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. ADRIA, Captain W. E. BREEZE, will be despatched as above, calling at Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamer from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

INDUS ..... 3,473 TONS 300 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class ..... Rs. 660
Second Class ..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer CERES, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th May next. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste £45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said ...£33 6	£23 0	£13-0
To Suez £32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 10th April 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

MR. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	3	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 12 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Kerosine Oil, Chandelier, Brackets, Wall Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Harps, Reading Room Lamps, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

An invoice of 2 light, 3 light, 4 light and 6 light chandeliers, 2 light bracket lamps, wall lamps, hall lamps, drawing room lamps, pendant lamps, library lamps, 1 light bracket lamps, side lamps, table lamps, spare fonts, chimneys, rings, cotton wicks, &c., &c.

The above lamps are now on view, and they are made by the excellent makers Messrs. Dyniol & Co. of Birmingham, and Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee & Co. recommend to merchants and gentlemen to come and inspect the same.

On account of the concerned.

S.B. and D.J.—19 cases chimnies.

An invoice of plated and bronze chamber candlesticks with shades, spare shades, single light hanging lamps with ruby glass founts, fancy and cut globe, &c., &c.

Plated ice pitchers, tea-pots, plated hot-water dishes, plated knives and forks, silver rosewater bottle, silver watches, carriage lamps, harmasses, flower vases, hair pins, note papers, fishing rod, florida water, stockings, pictures, &c. &c.

A few boxes of Italian figs.

Furniture, consisting of blackwood, carved, large and small round tables, side tables, tea-poys, hatstands, full carved lady's writing-table, wardrobe, cupboard, blackwood cots, cradles, easy chairs, meat safes, teakwood teapoys, deal wood benches, camp cots, camp tables, reclining couches, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, scarfs, chintz, dhotees, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties situate at Doogadavi Lane, without the Fort and at Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, within the Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., auctioneers, are instructed by the sub-mortgagee to sell by public auction in their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May next, at 4 o'clock P.M., the life interest of Dhunbai, widow and executrix of the 1st will and testament of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Mestry, in the properties hereinafter described, pursuant to the powers of sale contained in the indentures of mortgage, dated respectively, the 17th day of April 1872 and the 23rd day of December 1872, and in case the proceeds of the sale of such life interest shall not be sufficient to cover the principal sum and interest and costs secured by the same indentures then and in such case Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee and Co. will also sell at the same time and place the right, title and interest of the said Dhunbai, in the same properties, pursuant to a power of sale contained in an indenture dated the 17th day of April 1872.

The description of the properties are as follows :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 829 square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4,092, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 51, situate on the south side of a public road called Doorgadavi Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east and west sides thereof by public road called Trimbuck Purushram Street, on the north by the said Doorgadavi Lane, and on the south by the property of Coondur Moorar Gopall.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 622 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4,093, situate on the west side of the said Trimbuck Purushram Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by Puttan Street, on the west by the said Trimbuck Purushram Street, on the north by the said Doorgadavi Lane, and on the south by the property of Govind Mooljee.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 7,05 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 456 and 457, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or chawl standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 115, situate on the west side of the said Trimbuck Purushram Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by the said Trimbuck Purushram Street, and partly by the property of Kondajee Bumnajee Gowlee, on the west partly by the property of Sayvaram Virjee, and partly by the property of Mahomed Syed bin Mahomed Hoosein Rogay, on the north by the property of Rajuna Grisnajee, and on the south partly by a public road called New Road, and partly by the property of the said Mahomed Syed bin Mahomed Hoosein Rogay.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 627 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 456 and 457, situate on the south side of a public road called New Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Darkoo, on the west by the property of Mahomed Syed bin Mahomed Hossain Rogay, on the north by the said New Road, and on the south by a covered drain.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 37 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, but according to the measurement stated in the Collector's books 38 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, and for pension and tax under No. 46 with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 64 situated on the west side of Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, on the west by a private passage, on the north partly by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Bomonjee Cagra.

And Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement sixty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, but according to the measurement stated in the Collector's books eighty and six-ninths square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 15, situate on the east side of the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Mooma Mopiah, on the west by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Summacharwalla, and on the south by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Dotivor.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th April 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Colored Twist
10 „ Grey Shirtings
3 „ Grey T. Cloth
5 Cases Colored Prints
10 „ Foolscap Papers

An Invoice of panorama balls, toys, cabin lamps, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th April 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

3 Cases chintz, 2 cases dhoties, 2 cases woollen cloth, 2 cases pints and half pints champagne bottles, can de cologne, 1 case cotton, 1 case fancy toys of various sorts, 6 marble clocks, 1 striking hour, half and quarter hour, and of 15 days and 1 month key, 6 large plate glasses, 1 large mechanical panorama.

2 Cases Coloured Handkerchiefs.

On account and risk of the concerned : ex Steamer Bellona.

V K R—1409—1 Case 55 Reams blue Foolscap Paper
Ditto 1482, 1487, 1491, 1514, 1526—5 Cases each, 40 reams Whatman Foolscap

Ditto 1541—1 Case 4 reams Pot White Paper
Ditto 1551, 1562—2 Cases each, 40 reams Pot Rose Paper

The above goods are in store or less damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

On account and risk of whom it may concern—

1 Bale Orange Twist.
6 Cases Blackings.

On account of the first purchaser—

A few hundred Marble Slates of 18 and 24 inches square.

To be sold without reserve :—

30 Cases Champagne.
1 Bale Straw Boards.
25 Dozen Sherry Wine.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 29th April 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May next, at 1 o'clock, p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, all the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of Major-General A. S. Hough (changing his Residence) the same comprising, cut glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated dish covers, hotwater cans, cruets, teapot, cruet frame, ice pitcher, toast racks, soup tureen, bottle stand, candlesticks, epergne and cruet, cutlery, &c., backwood dining tables, sideboard, dining-room arm-chairs, Cleopatra couches, easy chairs, a set of grape-pattern decanter, carved partition screen, sofa, reading paper case, carved circular table with marble tops, conversation couches, pier and card tables, drawing-room and easy chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, bronze three light, and single hanging argand lamps and globes, Persian and English carpets, fish bowl with fishes, American clocks, camp cots, dressing and washhand tables, toilet glasses, gowa and cloth presses, chest of drawers, a glass-door cupboard, writing table, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, a lot of books, claret, sherry, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A light double-seated Miniature Brougham, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses, and a set of Harness.

A very light Phaeton, by Windower, in good order.

A Light Dog-cart.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
(Suit No. 77 of 1874.)

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this suit by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on the nineteenth day of March last, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Auctioneers, under instructions received from Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, the executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, will sell by public auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, commencing on Wednesday the 6th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties situate at Mazagon :—

Lot No. 1

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 31,113 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Mr. Narrayen Wassodew, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by the 4th Moozavurpacady Road, and on the west by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1040 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna and others, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 1, and on the west by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1042 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 2, and on the west by the bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 10.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1042 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the said new proposed road, on the south by Lot No. 5, on the east by the Moozavurpacady road, and on the west by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,593 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the new proposed road, on the south partly by Lot No. 7 and partly by the large bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, on the east by Lot No. 4, and on the west by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,671 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the Agiary, on the south by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, on the east by the said new proposed road, and on the west by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,410 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by Lots No 4, and 5, on the south by the property of the Portuguese Church, on the east by 4th Moozavurpacady road, and on the west by the large bungalow before referred to.

Lot No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the bungalow and cook-room standing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 2,850 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the property of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, and the Nawab's Tank Road, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 5, and on the west by the new proposed road.

Lot No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement and bungalow, cookroom, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 3,161 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bound as follows :—on the north by Lot No. 6, on the south by the small bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 9, on the east by Lot No. 5, and on the west by the Chinar Ranoojee Street.

Lot No. 10.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and bungalow, cookroom and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 2520 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—to say, on the north by the Lot No. 9, on the south by the house of Manuel Gonsolve, on the east by the Lot No. 11, and on the west by Chinar Ranoojee Street.

Lot No. 11.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground with the Mango trees growing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,470 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the Nawab's Tank road, on the south and west by the said Chinar Ranojee Street, and on the east partly by Lot No. 9 and partly by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 12.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and bungalow, cook-room, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3736 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the south partly by the Portuguese Church and partly by Church Street, on the east partly by the compound of the Portuguese Church and partly by Lot No. 7, and on the west partly by Lot No. 5 and partly by Lot No. 9.

For further information and conditions of sale apply at the office of the undersigned vendor's Solicitors, No. 9, Forbes Street, within the Fort.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Vendor's Solicitors.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th April 1874.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwickstreet, Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KHOJA STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Cooverjee Pragjee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Chhowjee Poonj h and Soonderbai, widow of the late Poonja Dewjee.

All that piece of Government ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Khoja Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,6,8, and assessed under No. 29, and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house formerly belonging to Packoomea Sakurkur, and now to Callian Sewjee, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Shaik Abdoola bin Shaik Esmael Bhistee, and now to Leela Mowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND COMMODIOUS LANDED PROPERTIES at Mazagon, at the corner of Copperamith Lane near the Bombay Harbour Defence Department and Moogavour Pakadee, fourth Row, near the P. & O. Dockyard.

Under instruction from Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Ardaseer Merwanjee Setna, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on the dates below mentioned, submit to Public Auction, on their respective premises, the following valuable landed Properties :—

On SATURDAY the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M., Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Government land admeasuring 815 square yards or thereabouts, together with a large pucka-built upper story bungalow and out-houses, stable erected thereon, in 1865 situated at the corner of Coppersmith Lane near Bombay Harbour Defence Department, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the public road and sea coast or improvement low ground or bunder now occupied by Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s Timber Depot, on the west by the said Coppersmith Lane, on the north by the public road, leading to Messrs. Wallace's Timber Depot, and Bombay Harbour Defence Department, on the south by the small passage, and the property of the late Nanajee Nathajee, and now of Mischerji Cowerjee, and assessed by and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 49,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 28TH APRIL 1874.

REUTER'S message of yesterday evening reports the Liverpool Cotton market as closing steady, sales 15,000 bales, and quotes an advance in spot prices of ¼d. per lb. in Fair Oomrawuttee, Fair Coconada, and Good Fair Tinnevelly, and 1-16d. per lb. in Mid Orleans. From private advices we hear that the market closed quieter after official hours, at slightly easier prices for American to arrive, while Surats remained steady. This morning's market opens dull, probable sales 12,000 bales, the day's receipts at the U. S. ports being 5,000 bales against 8,000 ; and the export, to Great Britain 16,000 against 18,000, on the corresponding date last year. The probable receipts at the American ports for this week are currently estimated at 29,000 bales, and the lower crop estimates are now more generally adopted. Reuter advises that the average estimate is now 4,125,000 bales, and on this basis there seems little room for any great change in values either one way or the other, but we are now coming to a time when reports of the new crop will exercise a leading influence, and we must accordingly be prepared for rapid fluctuations.

The withdrawals of coin from the Bank of England for France—£228,000 in two days—are assuming some importance, and if continued may lead to dearer money in London ; at the moment, however, the feeling seems to be very easy, the rate of discount in the open market being quoted at 3½ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—There has been an extremely small business done in Sterling to-day and rates are quite unaltered, 6 months' sight Credits being still negotiable at 1s. 11 11/16d. ; and 6 months' sight Bank Bills at 1s. 11 9/16d. per rupee. Sellers of private bills continue to show little disposition to press sales at current rates, and there is a growing feeling that any movement in the market is likely to be downwards. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at previous values.

THE SHARE MARKET has taken a backward turn to-day, transactions have been limited and generally at a slight fall in prices. Closing quotations are :—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	765
Ditto 2nd Issue	4384
Colaba Land Company	1,385
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	112
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385
Alexander Spinning & W. Co.	1,525
Dhurumsey Spinning & W. Co	1,785
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,425
Manockjee Petit's ditto	1,340
Morarjee's ditto	1,425
Royal ditto	2,610
Bombay Burmah Trading Company	1,170

COTTON.—European houses continue to buy largely, and in some instances values are a shade higher. There is considerable competition for Omrawuttee, which has been run up accordingly to quite fancy prices, fully fair full pressed being quoted at Rs. 184, and good fair at Rs. 193, rates which show a material loss on Liverpool currencies. Mowa has been bought at Rs. 184, and supplies being moderate there are not many sellers at that. The clearances for the month are assuming enormous proportions, and may possibly reach 280,000 bales, but there is every appearance that next month will show a great falling off, and it is evident that supplies are being rapidly worked out, Dholleras being now almost the only description available in any quantity.

FREIGHTS.—The enquiry for steamers continues active and at £3-1-3 a fair business has been done, while speculators in some instances talk of £3-2-6. Sailing vessels are not so much in request, and may be quoted at £3-5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS AND YARNS are firm with a hardening tendency, but prices are not quotably higher.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ACACIA, 390 tons, Captain J. Henderson, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 2,260 bales cotton and 550 cwts. linseed.

THE SHIP ELLEN BATES, 1,015 tons, Captain T. O. Watson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6692½ bales cotton, 775 cwts. bones, and 5 bundles hides.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, W. Read, arrived in harbour on 27th instant from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major D. F. Pestana, the Countess of Torres Novas, and Don Bernardo de Mello, and ninety-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeil, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingoria—Captain Walter and Mr. H. P. Young. For Goa—A gentleman and lady. For different ports—Fifty-two deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Pehlwan (s)	Read	Goa, April 25.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Fluellin	Livingston	Havre.
	Ellen Bate	Peters	Liverpool.
	Sir J. R. Carnac	McNeil	Coast and Carwar.
	Atlantic (s)	Swensson	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque Acacia, Henderson, to Havre.

Sh p Ellen Bates, Watson, to Liverpool.

The Steamer Euphrates to Zanzibar, via Aden was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon (s), 47 cases sulphuric acid, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Muriel (s), 51 cases stout, J. Rustomjee ; 70 casks porter, N Aspundiarjee ; 2071 bundles hoops iron, and 169 bundles hazi ron, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 2 packages wall paper, T Abdoolally and Co.

Orchis (s), 50 drums linseed oil, Abdool Hoosen ; 102 casks beer, Pestonjee and Cursetjee ; 10 cases matches, R L Southern and Co ; 11 packages medicine, D Bhugwan ; 21 cases whiskey, and 22 cases stout, W Watson and Co ; 5 crates earthenware, J M Moola ; 7 cases cheese, Manockjee Bhicajee.

Riga (s) 11 cases provisions, H Pestonjee and sons.

Pembrokeshire 100 bales pasteboard and 80 cases fullscap paper; D Merwanjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 33 cases brandy, N Aspundiarjee ; 25 cases dan zque and 50 cases brandy, Sorabjee Merwanjee and Co ; 50 cases liqueurs, Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Co ; 200 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co. ; 31 cases brandy M Nanabhoy ; 300 boxes claret, N Ardasir and sons ; 86 cases brandy, Amrutlal Gunputram.

DAILY EXPORTS—28TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel—500 bales cotton, the L A and A Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co ; 85 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co ; 790 bales cotton. W Nicol and Co.

Savernake—50 bales cotton, Seewall Motecalal ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

Whampoa, s—400 bundles nux vomica, Jetha Gangjee ; 92 bales wool, Soondersdas Mooljee ; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee ; 400 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 79 bales cotton, H Rowjee.

Tagus, s—63 bales wool, W Nicol & Co ; 205 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseydas & Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

Cella, s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Knoop & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Dyal Ruttonsey ; 127 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Daya.

Riga, s—22 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co ; 200 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Orchis, s—933 bags linseed, Killick Nixon & Co ; 701 bundles myrabollams, Meralybhoy Dawa ; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 216 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 42 bales cotton, Vulubram Hemchund ; 200 bales cotton, Lucmandas Khimjee and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 45 bales wool, T Cavulram ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

Muriel, s—40 bales wool, Mahomed Allana ; 40 bales wool, Nensey Megjee ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co ; 100 bales cotton Huridas Gangjee ; 21 bales cotton, Pasoo Varsee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 45 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Horse Guards, s—960 bundles tinned, Rallı Brothers.

Bride of Lorne—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Colombo(s), 8 cases fishmaws and 2 cases P feathers, 12 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahomed ; 58 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 15 bundles skins, W Nicol and Co ; 3 cases gum, Dattoobhoy Dossa.

FOR ODESSA.

Arethusa, s, 200 bales cotton, W Nicol & C.

FOR TRIESTE.

Royal Minstrel, s, 45 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co.

Ceres, s, 182 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 300 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

Arethusa, s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 900 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ceres, s, 150 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

Golconda, s, 100 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Blythwood, s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blythwood, s, 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Callizene, 85 bales wool, Jumnadass Ghellabhoy.

Horse Guards, s, 250 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 158 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Commissariat, s, 640 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Octavia, 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Company.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 5 cases indigo, M M Misenee ; 232 bags pepper, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria (s), 2 cases Cambay stone, Futtabhoy Amejeebhoy 31 cases oilbaum, Cassum Bhimjee ; 52 cases oilbaum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee ; 48 cases oilbaum, and 161 bundles shark fins and 6 bundles fishmaws, J Daljee ; 12 cases fishmaws 22 cases sharkfins, and 5 cases P feather, Rehmoobhoy Bogab ; 173 pieces and 6 bundles E teeth, Dyal Ruttonsey ; 200 cwts sandlewood, M Nusserwarjee Pasha ; 379 cwt sandlewood, J Peerbhoy ; 35 cwts sandlewood, J Nowjee ; 1 case M. of P shells, M Jewraj ; 41 bags sawa seed, 11 bags saunasseed, and 18 bags fennel seed, M Dewraz ; 100 bales cotton, A Habibhoy ; 295 pieces E teeth, 466 bundles asphalte, and 2 bundles herabole, Ebram Noordin ; 16 bundles bhasable and 30 bundles copiate, S N Talatee. Zambezi (s), 14 bundles bedlum, D G H sons and Co ; 65 bundles 8 stones, Futtabhoy Anjebhoy ; 6 cases P feather, R Mahomed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—April 27.

Layard, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES—April 27.

Hojel, Surg Major, Med Dept, on furlough, to Europe.

ARMY.

Young, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, to Sawunt Warree.

Walter, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 16th April 1874.

Capt A Swinton, Instructor in Gunnery, 23rd Bgde R A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to De hi, from duty with No 2 Batt of that Bgde, travelling at the public expense, his services being urgently required.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on 6th April 1874 :—

Gunner C Williams, 5-7 F B H Artly.

Lieut J H V vian, 58th Foot.

Corpora G Hall, 58th Foot.

Hospit l Apprentice A Mc Cormick, 52nd Foot.

Surgn F W Wright, M D, 42nd Med Dept.

Sergt T Smith, Ordnance Store.

The following orders are communicated :—

Meerut Division order, dated the 30th April 1874, directing Surgn E Palmer, 2nd Goorkhas, to proceed to Meerut for duty on the 5th May.

Dated the 16th April 1874, directing Surgn A B Seaman, who has been relieved of the medical charge of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, to proceed to Meerut and report himself for duty to the Deputy Surgeon Genl, Indian Medical Service, Meerut Circle.

Peshawur District order, dated the 7th April 1874, appointing Surgn M. E. Boyd to the medical charge of the 29th N I, vice Surgn E B Gardner, proceeded on furlough.

Cawnpore Brigade order, dated the 2nd April 1874, directing Capt R Bruce, Bengal Cavalry, to assume command of the station, vice Col J Gordon, proceeding on furlough.

Moradabad Station order, dated the 1st April 1874, directing Maj J C Lang, 6th Foot, to assume Command and Wing officer 45th N I, to assume charge of the Station Staff office, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Col T Pierce, proceeding to Bombay on sick leave.

Dum Dum Station order, dated the 21st March 1874, appointing Lieut C W J Hingston, 62nd Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt T J Fitzsimon, proceeded on famine relief duty.

1st Batn 11th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 7th April 1874, appointing Capt C S Bailey to act as Interpreter, vice Lieut F W S Jackson, proceeded on famine relief duty, with effect from the 6th idem, there being no qualified Subaltern available.

70th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 2nd April 1874, appointing Lieut C H M Smith to act as Interpreter, vice Lieut and Local Capt s Pearson, proceeded with convalescents to Dalhousie.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 21st March 1874, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Maj T J Watson, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer :—

Capt G H W Heggan, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt E G Newnham 2nd Squadron Officer and offig Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Capt H B Swiney, attached, to officiate as Adjutant.

4th N I—Regimental order, dated the 25th March 1874, appointing Lieut n Smith, 1st Wing Subaltern and offig Adjt, to officiate as Quarmaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut W F H G ey, appointed offig Assistant Commr in British Burmah.

16th N I—Regimental order, dated the 26th March 1874, appointing Capt A FitzW Taylor to officiate as Qrmaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt J T Whish, proceeded to Calcutta to appear before a medical board.

29th N I—Regimental order, dated the 1st April 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on departure on sick leave of Capt E Stedman, Adj and offg Wing Officer :—

Lieut C S Hogge, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut J J Money-Simons, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

41st N I—Regimental order, dated the 5th April 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut W H Salmon, 1st Wing Subaltern and offg Qrmaster, on famine relief duty :—

Capt V W Tregear, (Qrmaster,) offg Wing Officer to officiate also as Qrmaster.

Capt M P Moriarty, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern.

20th April.

In continuation of G O C C dated the 6th April 1874, p 145, and under instructions from Govt, the undermentioned officers have been directed to proceed to the stations noted above their names, where they are to report themselves to the chief civil authority, for duty in connection with the famine relief operations :—

To Bhaugulpore.

Brev Lieut Col H Moore, By S C, interpreter to H E the Com-in-C.

To Cawnpore.

Lieut W H Salmon, S C, 1st Wing Subaltern and offg Qrmaster 41st N I.

To Allahabad.

Capt H L Young, Genl List, Infantry, attached to 2 9th N I.

Lieut (Local apt) A F Wintle, R H A.

Lieut R H Dalton, R A, Lieut D M D Waterfield, R A, Lieut J C Kinchant, 11th Hussars, Lieut H L Hall-well, 2nd Batn 1st Foot, Lieut F W S Jackson, 1st Batn 11th Foot, Lieut H F Turnbull, 46th Foot, C F Vico, 58th Foot, Lieut A T Banon, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern and offg Adjt. 39th N I.

Sub-Lieut A G A Durand, 65th Foot.

Attention is directed to War Office Circular, clause 37, dated 1st March 1874.—Military Books.

The candidate named below is reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standard agreeably to section 23, Bengal Army Regulation :—

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieut W C Howarth, 1-3rd Buffs.

The leave of absence granted to Maj R G Low, late 4th European Light Cavalry and Comdt. 13th Bengal Cavalry, in G O C C dated 13th April 1874, p 156, is cancelled at his own request.

The leave of absence granted to Capt W F Fartleman, late 39th N I in G O C C 16th March 1874, p. 108, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rohilcund District order, dated the 28th March 1874, directing Sub ns Maj J C Morris 16th Bengal Cavalry, to assume medical charge of the 11th N I, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Moultan Brigade order, dated the 14th April 1874, directing Col E G Langmore, 2nd in Command 31st N I to assume command of the brigade, during the absence of Brigr Ge l W Payn, on inspection duty, and consequent on the departure on leave of Col H M Wilson, Comdt 3 st N I.

40 h F ot—Regimental order, dated the 7th April 1874, appointing Capt G A White to offi iate as Interpreter, vice Lieut R F Turnbull, proceeded on famine relief duty, no qualified subaltern being available.

54th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 10th April 1874, appointing Lieut H J de B Sa to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 9th idem, vice Lieut C H Law, proceeded to England on l ave of absence.

62nd Foot—Regimental order, dated the 25th March 1874, directing Lieut A L Dennis to officiate as Qrmaster vice Lieut T D W Dunn, Instruc or of Musketry, with effect from the 25th March, until further orders.

72nd Foot—Regimental order, dated the 1st April 1874, appointing Capt W N Guinness to be Interpr ter to the regt vice Lieut C Roberts, appoint d offig Depy Qrmaster Genl at Umballa, there being no other qualified officer available.

13th Bengal Lancers—Regimental order, dated the 7th Feby 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Capt C R Pennington, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Depy Asst Qrmaster Genl, Lahore Division :—

Capt H E Byres, 3rd Squadron Offic r to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieut G W Deane 2nd Squadron Subaltern to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

13th N I—Regimental order, dated the 20th Feby 1874, appointing Lieut and Adjt W M Measham to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties vice Maj W Playfair, appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command

This cancels Capt G B Stevens' appointment as offig Wing Officer 13th N I, confirmed in G O C C 4th March 1874, p 75.)

19th N Iy—Regimental order, dated the 4th April 1874, appointing Capt J E Walter, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj A Copland, proceeded on leave preparatory to furlough.

1st Goorkhas—Regimental order, dated the 1st April 1874, appointing Capt C Mercer, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt C St J B Barnett, proceeded on furlough.

4th Goorkhas—Regimental order, dated the 16th March 1874, making the following appointments, in room of Lieut Colonel J A Tytler, C B, V C, Comdt :—

Maj F F Roworoft, Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in C mmand, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt C J Farquharson, offig Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt J Hay, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut G W Rogers, Qrmaster, to officiate as Adjt.

Lieut E P Mainwaring, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmaster, in addition to his oth r duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Engineers.—Lieut C H Bagot, to England, from the 15th May to the 31st Oct 1874, on private affairs.

13th Hussars—Lieut A C Beare, to England, from date of quitting regt, prepar tory to retirement from the service.

15th Hussars—Capt H W R Blackett, to remain in England, from the 3rd June to the 15th Oct, on priv te affairs, in extension.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col A D Dennis (23rd Bgde) to Mussoorie, from the 26th March to the 26th Sept, on medical certificate.

Maj C J McMahon, (No. 2 Batty 23rd Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board

Lieut E B Coke, (A Batty 18th Bgde) to England, by troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, (1st Batn.)—Capt E L Street, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Capt and Brev Maj G A Morgan to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a m dical board.

Lieut G F W MacMahon, for one month from the 15th May 1874, to the port of embarkation, and thence to England, for nine months, on private affairs.

72nd Foot—Capt S T Frome, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Surgn C Armstrong, M D, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

Late 5th European Light Cavalry—Capt H A Shakespear, (2nd Squadr n Officer 5th Bengal Cavalry,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct. on private affairs.

Capt H C Greenway, (Adjt 10th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Infantry—Col W Q Pogson, (2nd in Command and Wing Officer 6th N I,) from the 2nd Nov to the 19th Dec 1873, to appear before a medical board at the Presidency, in extension of privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr William Fraser McDonell, C B, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Hon'ble Mr Rice, Offg Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Liladhar, Officiating Extra Asst Comr, Central Provinces, has obtained three months' leave of absence on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted to him the 4th Nov 1873.

Surgeon J A Laing, of the Madras Establishment, is appointed Civil Surgn of Akola and Supt of the Jail at that station.

Surgn Major W J Busteed, 28th Madras N I, is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Dispensary, Jail and Civil Station at Mercara, in Coorg, in addition to his Regimental duties, vice Surgn L. ——, relieved.

The services of the Revd S B Taylor, Chaplain of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Gov t of Bengal

The Revd T D Gray is appointed Chaplain of Jubalpur.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L Lushington, Acct Genl and Comr of the Dept of Issue of Gov Paper Currency, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for sixty-two days.

Mr R Taylor is appointed to officiate as Acct Genl and C mr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Bombay.

Furlough for twenty months, is granted to Mr G W Macleod, Asstto the Acct Genl, Bengal, in commutation of the leave on medical certificate dated 7th April 1873.

Lieut C E Yate, Asst Political Supt of Serohi, passed with credit, on the 19th March 1874, the tests prescribed for the Political Dept in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 17th March 1871.

Surgn R M Downie, M B, offg in medical charge of the Ulwur Political Agency, to the offg medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency, vice Dr Cunningham.

The services of Capt A H S Neill, Adjt of the 1st Regt of Central India Horse, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Col Lewis Pelly, C S I, delivered over, and Col W H Beynon assumed, charge of the Office of Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, on the afternoon of the 6th April 1874.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to sea and to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgn Maj David Young, M D, of the Medical Dept,—for 3 years.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col. (Brev Col), Charles Phayre Hildebrand, of Infantry, Comr, 2nd Grade, British Burmah,—for 20 months.

The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe :—

Surgn Maj Edwin Clement Bensley, of the Medical Department,—for 17½ months—eleven months and nine days on private affairs and the remaining period on medical certificate.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Connel O'Donel, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 1st Class,—for 2 years.

The following alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt Charles Bell Horsburgh, General List Cavalry, in room of Capt (Brev Major) Sir J H T Farquhar, Bart., late 2nd European Light Cavalry, retired.

Capt Richard Edward Lockwood, General List Cavalry, in room of Capt A H Champman, 19th Hussars, late 1st European Light Cavalry, retired.

Capt Robert Bartholomew, General List Cavalry, in room of Capt E Wells, retired.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for 18 months granted to Surgn G Massy, of the Medical Department, is cancelled at his request.

The services of Surgn O Baker, of the Medical Department, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The services of Surgn A H Williams, M D, of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Lieut Col John Adam Tytler, C B, V C, Bl S C Comdt, 4th Goorkha Regt,—for 2 years one month and seventeen days on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate.

H E the Gov r Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Dept of Military Accounts :—

Fort Saint George.

Maj W S Hunt, M S C, is brought on the permanent Establishment as an Assist, with effect from the 27th June 1873, the date on which he completed the prescribed terms of probation.

Maj Hunt will continue to officiate as Examiner of Ordnance Accounts until further orders.

The services of Surgn Maj J C Morice, of the Medical Department, in Medical Charge, 16th Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned Officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Maj Genl Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C B, V C, late Bengal Cavalry, from the 1st January 1874, in room of Lieut Genl J. Travers, C B, V C, who has succeeded to Colonel's allowance.

Col Henry Hamilton Mcxwell, C C, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, from the 17th May 1874, in room of Lieut Genl Sir R Chamberlain, G C S I, K C B, who has succeeded to Colonel's allowance.

The services of Lieut P W Snell, B S C 2nd Wing Subaltern, 16th Regt Bombay N I, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Lieut Col A E Osborn, 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, officiated as 1st Examiner, Pay Department, in addition to the duties of his permanent appointment, with effect from the 7th April 1874 to the date on which he may have been relieved.

The under mentioned Officer of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brev t, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut Col Arthur Chauney Phillips, M S C,—24th April 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bl S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt Thomas Cadell, V C,—7th April 1874.

The under mentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut William Maitland Measham, B S C, 17th April 1874.

The services of Lieut Col (Brev Col) G G Anderson, of Infantry, Offig Depy Pay Master, N W Provinces' Circle Allahabad, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

H E the Gov r Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Medical Department :—

Surgn Maj E C Thorp, M D, of the Medical Department, offig in medical charge, 34th (the Futtehgurh Regt of N Iy, to be a Dy Surgn Genl, with temporary rank, from the 20th April 1874, vice Depy Surgn Genl J P Beatson, M D, whose tour of service in that grade expired on that date.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col (Brev Col), Frederic Peter Layard, Bl S C Supg Engr, 2n Grade, Dept P W, Northern Circle, Bengal,—for 2 years.

H E the Gov r Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut C D mpster, 2nd Wind Subaltern (on probation), 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Qr master, during the absence on furlough to Eur pe of Capt F S Hastings, or until further orders.

Capt A McC Bruce, Qrmaster, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt A J D Hawes, appointed 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut A Gaselee, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Qr master, vice Capt A McC Bruce.

Lieut T J O'D Ronny, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Offg Adjt, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Lieut A Gaselee.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A McGechie, Asst Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Accounts, is granted one year's leave on medical cert.

Mr G Burnell, Sub-Engr, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Superintendent for State Railways, is appointed to act as Asst Locomotive Supt, Tirhoot (State) R ilway.

This cancels P W Dept Notification No. 195 of the 7th instant, appointing Mr Thomson Assist Locomotive Supt, Tirhoot (State) Railway.

The following appointments and transfers are ordered in the Accounts Branch of the P W Dept :—

Lieut W J LeBreton, R A C, Depy Controller of Accounts, Bombay, and Offig Controller of Accounts, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Bombay during the absence of Capt Sargeant on leave, or till further orders.

Lieut Col B J C Prior, R A C, Controller of P W Accounts, Oudh, is transferred to Hyderabad.

Mr W G Bayly, B A, Depy Controller, temporarily attached to the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is appointed to officiate as Controller of P W Accounts, Oudh.

Mr A Wilson, Offg Asst Controller in Assam, is transferred to Bengal as Offg Asst Controller.

Mr M Rayne, Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted six months' special leave of absence on urgent private affairs and subsidiary leave not exceeding fifteen days.

Lieut E Haffe, Probationer for the Ry S C, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Holkar (State) Railway.

Mr J P Armstrong, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, is transferred to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

Mr D'Adler is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst 4th Grade, on probation, with effect from 1st April 1874, and posted to Hyderabad.

Mr T Ker is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Holkar (State) Railway.

With reference to P W Dept Notification of the 17th March 1874, the promotions of Colis Crofton, Greathed, and Gulliver will have effect from the 13th April 1874, and the appointment of Col O'Connel from 21st March 1874.

The Gov r Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col E C S Williams, R E, to be Director of State Railways, and Captain K C Pye, R E, to be Assistant Director of State Railways.

Col H Drummond, R E Chief Engr, 2nd Class, to be Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Railway Branch of the P W Dept, vice Williams.

Capt G Shipwith, R E, Asst Secy to the Govt of India, in the P W Dept, to have the rank of Ex Engr 1st grade, vice Pye.

The Gov r Genl in Council is pleased to make the following special promotions in the Officers engaged on the construction of the Railway from Chunpta Ghat to Durbunga, with effect from the 18th instant :—

Maj F S Stanton, R E, Supg Engr, 2nd grade, to be Supg Engr, 1st grade.

Mr H M Stevens, temporarily appointed Supt of Works for service on this Railway, to be Supg Engineer while so serving, and to retain the rank permanently.

Mr J H Cockrane, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade.

Lieut W H Rathborne, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr E J Moore, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade.

Mr H W Warden, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Lieut H G Kunhardt, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Mr W Foster, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Mr J Robertson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Mr P Bradley, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Engr, 1st grade.

Baboo Shoshi Bhoosun Mookerjee, Supervisor, 1st grade, to be Sub-Engr, 3rd gr de.

Mr J W Balme, tempy Overseer, 1st grade, to be tempy Supervisor, 2nd grade.

Mr J W D'Silva, tempy Overseer, 1st grade, to be tempy Supervisor, 2n grade.

Col C W Hutchison, R E, Offg Inspr Genl of Military Works, on return from leave resumed charge of his office from Maj W S Trevor, R E, on the afternoon of the 28th March 1874.

Mr H H Tuke, Asst Supt of Telegraphs 1st Grade, is granted furlough on medi al certificate for six months.

AGENCY, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA

Capt P W Powlett, Offg Political Agent, Ulwar, has been granted three months' privilege leave from 20th April 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Capt H B Abbott, Offg Assistant Political, to perform the duties of the Ulwar Agency during Capt Powlett's absence on leave.

Capt T Cadell made over, and Capt P W Powlett received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Ulwar, on the afternoon of the 31st March 1874.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence is granted to Capt Fitzherbert Codrington, Supy S pt of Revenue Survey, for three months, as soon after that officer's return from the field as he may avail himself of it.

P W DEPT—MILITARY WORKS.

Maj W R Tucker, R E, Offg Supg Engr, 1st Circle, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st May 1874.

Col F J Davies, Ex Engr 1st Grade, Barrakpore Division, will, subject to confirmation of Govt of India, take charge of the Office of Supg Engr, 1st Circle, in addition to his present duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Maj Tucker.

Lieut D'Aguilar, R E, Personal Assistant to Supg Engr, 8th Cir le, Military Works, is transferred to the Sabhalousie Division, which he joined on the 22nd March 1874.

With the sanction of the Govt of India P W Dept, Mr H C Graham, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Supg Engr, of the Lower Scinde District, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col J Bonus, R E, or until further orders.

Mr J P Vansittart, Ex Engr, Khanpore Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages with effect from the 1st July 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following posting and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers;

Mr. A Brereton, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from the Office of Supg Engr, Moultan District, to the Shoojabad Division.

Mr J W Brassington Asst Engr 1st Grade, from the Shoojabad Division, to the Office of Supg Engr, Moultan District.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 23.)

Mr W T Blewitt, Collr of Customs, Delhi, has obtained six months' furlough in India, with effect from 20th April 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr T Roberts, Asst Comr, is transferred from the Ambalah to the Hoshanpur district.

Mr G W Rivaz, Asst Comr, is transferred from the Montgomery to the Rawalpindi district.

Mr Rivaz is appointed to the charge of the Sub-division of Murree.

Mr H E Perkins, Depy Comr, is transferred from the Gujrat to the Rawalpindi district temporarily, during the absence of Lieut-Coll H B Urmston on special duty.

Surgn J Bennett, Offg Supt of Vaccination, Punjab, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Bombay in view to his applying for sick furlough to Europe.

Surgn-Major H Cookson, Offg Civil Surgn Karnal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty days, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th April 1874.

Surgn A Stephen, M D, offg Civil Surgn Shahpur, is appointed to officiate as Professor

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

Major General Street leaves England in May for Ceylon to take the command of the troops there in succession to General Renny.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, 28TH APRIL.

The Marquis of Salisbury has nominated Mr. Andrew Cassels, of the firm of Messrs. J. Peel and Co., Manchester, to the vacant seat in the Indian Council.

THE SUEZ CANAL DISPUTE.

LONDON, 28TH APRIL.

The submission of Baron de Lesseps to the regulations of the International Commission only took place after the Khedive had taken military possession of the Canal.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 28TH APRIL.

A letter from Count Arnim to Doctor Dollinger has been published, in which the Count criticises the ecclesiastical policy of the German Government.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN ACHEEN.

PENANG, 28TH APRIL.

Information received from an independent source states that on the 11th instant 8,000 Achinese attacked all the Dutch positions without success. On the 16th the Achinese attacked the Kraton. All the troops were engaged for eight hours. The Dutch lost six killed, including two officers, and sixty wounded. Further attacks are hourly expected. A great exodus has taken place, 2,500 Dutch only remaining.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5⅞d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 92¾.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 95½.

Bar Silver..... 59¼.

The sum of £121,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant were delivered in London to-day.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—*Lycett* and *Venetia*.

Arrivals—Tenedos and Vicksburg.

The average estimate of the American cotton crop for 1873-74 is 4,125,000 bales.

THE *Gazette of India* confirms Mr. B. L. Rice as Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., reached Allahabad, on his return from Calcutta, on Saturday evening.

MR. T. W. SMYTH, Registrar to the Chief Court, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur.

MR. J. L. LUSHINGTON, Accountant-General, Bombay, is allowed two months' privilege leave. Mr. R. Taylor is to officiate in his stead.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Punjab Government announcing the intelligence that quiet had been restored in the Murree hills.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Lalla Umrao Singh, of Delhi, the title of "Rai," as a personal distinction.

DURING the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Urmston, on special duty, Mr. H. E. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner, Goojrat, will have charge of the Rawul Pindee district.

LIEUTENANT STEUART SMITH of the Royal Horse Artillery at Umballa, broke his collar-bone a few days ago while out at a paper chase. He is, however, doing well, we are glad to hear.

IN recognition of the services rendered to Government by Mucoond Ramchunder, Assistant Engineer in Bombay, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rao Sahib," as a personal distinction.

THERE were six beasts admitted into the Rinderpest Hospital during the week ended the 19th instant and sixteen remained from the previous week. Of these three died, seven were discharged cured and twelve remained under treatment on the evening of the above named day.

THE Hankow, one of the passenger steamers of which we gave a description the other day, got away on Monday evening at the same hour as the P. & O. mail steamer Mirzapore. In tonnage and engine power the two steamers are pretty fairly matched, and it will be interesting to hear the result of the race across the Indian Ocean.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of Act X. of 1874, Section 3, to be in force in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the words "Hyderabad Assigned Districts" being substituted in the section for the words "territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces."

MR. HAWKINS, the late Post Master of Sialkote, was on Thursday last committed for trial to the Chief Court by the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkote on the following charges:—Under Section 471, Indian Penal Code, using as genuine a forged document, and secondly, under Sec. 218, with knowingly making a false entry in a public document.

THE under-mentioned specification of invention has been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. William Duff Bruce, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, and now residing at 13, Harrington Street, Calcutta, for excavating under water and for raising and lowering materials in or out of water.

THE POONA RACE PROSPECTUS, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having seen a prospectus issued in the *Deccan Herald* of the Poona Races for 1874, I beg to offer a few remarks on the same. The prospectus appears with no steward's names, nor even the more important one of a secretary. Who has issued the prospectus? or to whom are the entries to be sent? or what guarantee is there that the prospectus is genuine? There are seven races closed to military officers and members of certain clubs, all of which are *limited* to gentleman-riders. Now this clause (viz G. R.) comes hard on two classes, owners of horses, and professional jockeys. The number of G. R.'s in the Presidency is very limited indeed; and out of the small number who do appear in the pigskin there are few that an owner is anxious to put up. It is hard on the professional, as getting mounts is his means of living, and having to look on at G. R.s exhibiting themselves (vide *Punch*) does not bring grist to his mill, although it may afford him amusement. Might not a professional be allowed to ride, carrying a 5 lbs. or a 7 lbs. penalty?

Further, the prospectus abounds in inaccuracies. What can be the meaning of the wording in the first race second day of "winners previous to the *evening* to carry 7 lbs. extra?" Is it a misprint for *meeting*? Again on the fourth day, first race "the Deccan Handicap" and the second race same day "the Great Poona Handicap, are identically the same terms. Surely the same horses are not supposed to be likely to run for both these races? On the fourth day the exploded terms of *heats* appears in the Pony Race, the result being that the race, generally a very interesting one, is finished in the dark.

The wording of the rules is very peculiar, especially Rules II, V, XIV, and XIX.

The first entries close on the 1st of May, but the public is at a loss to whom to make them.

Is it too late to have such alterations made, as would render the prospectus a little more inviting?—

Yours,

Central India. OBSERVER.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MATHERAN, 27TH APRIL.

AFTER the cold weather we have had in Bombay I suppose this place just now will hardly get the same credit for coolness as in past hot seasons. I think, however, all must agree that the mornings and evenings are most pleasant here. During the day it is somewhat hot, but a delicious atmosphere, compared to the grilling the poor souls who cannot come up here may shortly expect to enjoy in Bombay. Last year in May, when the climate of Bombay was almost intolerable, I shall never forget the relief we felt on getting up here. To eat dinner without being in a vapour-bath and to enjoy a good night's rest free from heat and mosquito curtains was so delicious.

I am sorry to see there is a scant supply of water in the bund, enough no doubt for the use of visitors, but not for the gardens. The Superintendent can only allow a very little for the gardens, and so of course there cannot be many flowers. This is a pity, because one of the great pleasures of Matheran has been the flowers. To have a profusion of the favourite English flowers which retain their perfume here as they do not in Bombay has in previous years been a great treat. The dhobies are all gone to Narel. There has been some talk of a new bund being made near the toll. Before doing that it would be well to make the present one secure. I am told the rain fall last monsoon was heavy, therefore it would seem the bund must be in fault.

Considering the many beauties which nature has lavished on this station, it seems strange that the natives of the place are such an inferior lot. I do not mean that one cares anything about their physical beauty (that could hardly be improved upon unless with a tail), but if they could be made less troublesome and extortionate it would be a great improvement. Justice or kindness has no effect on them, and to try to drive them would be like trying to drive one of their bullocks. The Superintendent always gives kind attention to any case put before him, but one does not like to trouble him with every trifling matter. In gross cases of cheating and deceit I should think it would be better if he put the whip in force instead of fining. They cannot care much for that, because out of a dozen people they defraud perhaps eleven put up with it rather than be bothered, so they can well afford to pay the fine and then act again in the same manner. Visitors might do a great deal to create a better state of things, but so many prefer to pay what is asked to avoid the trouble of finding out the merrick price, which all can do at the bazaar office. It is an easy thing to copy the merrick and then pay as it dictates. So few are guided by the merrick that these people have got to set it quite at nought. For instance, I am asked to pay one rupee for five seers of milk, the merrick price being eight seers. In the course of four days I have changed milk-wallas three times; they do not care to serve at the merrick rate. This would not be the case if every one kept to the merrick price and would pay no more. Visitors are also a good deal to blame with regard to the tricks the tatwallas play. For instance, a person gets a good tat, and it is brought four days successively for the morning and evening ride. On the fifth day an inferior tat is brought. On being asked the reason, the tatwalla states that a sahib promised him 8 annas cherrie-merrie to let him have the good tat. This seems to me like, on finding another man has secured a good servant, offering that servant higher wages to come to you, which has always been considered a most unhandsome thing to do. Those who bring their own horses here are to be envied, although the tats are looking very much better this year than they did last. It is early days to say much yet though, because the rush from Bombay, which very oppressive weather brings, has not began. I should hope the poor things are under a better system than last year, for then many of them were taken for a morning ride and *afterwards* to Narel to bring up passengers. About the end of May there were many whose bones were almost through their skin. The way that many men ride these poor little willing creatures is also dreadfully cruel. Those who own horses themselves are guilty of this as well as others who do not. The former are the most to blame, and all ought to be ashamed to be seen riding like Jack ashore.

I have not heard of any picnics. I wonder more people do not explore the old Chowk Road. There is a spot, about two miles down, that is a first rate place for a picnic as certain very amiable people will testify. If people start quite early in the morning the walk down is great fun. Such almost impossible places where young ladies must have the assistance of gentlemen to help them over. Indeed, such a walk for flirtation was never seen before I think. The old ladies (middle-aged ladies I mean, of course there are no old ladies in these days) had better secure the assistance of some member of "the Humane Society" before starting, or they may chance to find themselves in Chowk village or thereabouts quicker than they like. The road to the top of the old Chowk road is the upper one that leads from the Clarendon Hotel.

I have said enough to make the young ladies anxious to see for themselves. I suppose, speaking of the Clarendon Hotel, I may mention that it is very much improved. Mr. De Souza has built a large new bungalow in a better position than the old one. It is a very nice quiet place for families, and ladies can stay there alone very comfortably, which they cannot do so consistently at the Chowk.

I have not heard any dreadful tales of tigers yet, but I was at Porcupine Point on Saturday evening and thought last year's cheeta must have been seen by some young ladies who passed me. They were riding as if for their lives and never pulled up at all as they went by me. Now, after all that was said in the newspapers on this subject, I think young ladies would not willingly ride past in that way, careless of flinging a blinding shower of dust in one's face or of frightening one's horse over the precipice. I think it must have been the cheeta or some gentleman whom I had not seen in advance.

We had three services at our little church yesterday. The evening one was very fully attended. It seems a great thing to have such a nice little church in this jungle, and a harmonium too, let alone having some one kind enough to play it and to lead the singing. I suppose it would be dreadfully wicked to suggest that if the sermon was ten minutes shorter people could get home before dark. Some ladies and gentlemen, too, have an objection to walking in the jungle after dark, and those who came from any distance could not get home by daylight last evening. L. T.

SURAT, 27TH APRIL.

ON Thursday last a meeting of the newly-started Literary Society was held in the premises of the local High School, Mr. H. M Birdwood, Judge, in the chair. The proceedings commenced at 5-30 p.m. The report of the last meeting was read and confirmed. Then the chairman called upon Mr. A C Houston, of the Mission School, who is also the Secretary to the Society, to read his lecture on the "Esthetics of Music." Some very facetious remarks by an English gentleman on the music (?) of the native tom-tom excited considerable amusement. This Society promises to be a very beneficent institution. It has to congratulate itself upon the good luck it has in securing the co-operation of Mr. Birdwood, who being always proud of his *alma mater*, wherein he holds the rank of a high wrangler, takes great interest in the intellectual advancement of the people of Surat. Let me suggest here to Mr. Houston, B. A., (Edin.) to publish his lecture and give the public some opportunity of knowing his views on the subject.

The day before yesterday there was a pretty large gathering in the hall of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's English School to witness the distribution of prizes to the pupils of English and vernacular seminaries supported by the late Parsee Baronet. Besides all the influential members of the Zoroastrian community, there were present many Hindoos and Mahomedans as well as a sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen, among whom I saw Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, Dr. G. Bühler, Mrs. Taylor, Colonel Francis, Major Furjett, Asst Judge, Mr. A. J. Parson, Professor J. F. Taylor, Mr. Houston, Mr. S.P. Pandit, the Nawab of Boyla, and several others. *In limine* the head-master of the school read a carefully drawn up report, that was followed by a speech from the Educational Inspector, who pronounced it to be satisfactory and bestowed encomiums on the head teacher for his honest and sincere labours during the past year. This being over, Mr. Birdwood, assisted by his lady, performed the very interesting task of awarding prizes to the lads and girls of the schools. The chairman then summed up the proceedings by a short speech. He recapitulated some very important points touched by the head master in his report, and said something on the summer holidays enjoyed by the Parsee boys. You know that the local press has strongly animadverted upon the annual May vacation. Mr. Birdwood, however, clearly proved that for young lads holidays are not only useful but to some extent indispensable. The Parsee girls recited some Gujerati songs; and the *otter, pan-sopari* and flower-bouquets that were served to the visitors brought the ceremonies to a close.

Mr. T. C. Hope is to remove in a day or two his camp from Chiklee to Tithul, a well-known sanitarium to the south of this zilla. He has been ill for some time, but now I am very glad to hear that he is convalescent.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 11th April.

	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	293 12 0	 136
Goods.....	2,211 8 0	 192
Electric Telegraph.....	9 13 0	 0
Total.....	2,515 1 0	Total..... 328

TO-NIGHT'S AMATEUR CONCERT.

TO-NIGHT an amateur concert will be held in the Town Hall, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the payment of wages to the Town Band. The scheme is a very laudable one, but we doubt the expediency of raising the price of admission from one rupee to two rupees. However, we wish the amateurs may perform to a crowded audience. If they do not, their well-known abilities will justify them in repeating—"'Tis not in mortals to command success, but we've done more, for we've deserved it."

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT BHOOJ —LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A MAHOMEDAN SCHOOL.

A LARGE meeting of the principal inhabitants of Bhooj was called by Mr. Dulputram Pranjevun Khakhar, the Educational Inspector of Kutch, on the 9th March, in order to lay the foundation-stone of a Mahomedan school at the Bhidgate. Two large tents were pitched in front of Mr. Jaffer Sulliman's Jamat Khana. European carpets were spread, and chairs provided according to the ranks observed in the Durbar cutcherry: fenceswere erected round the tents, and police sowars and sepoys in their new uniform placed round by the Police Commissioner, Mr. Pandurung, to keep order. The people began to flock into the tents from 2 o'clock. Captain Goodfellow arrived at half-past four, and was immediately followed by the sowari of H. R. H. Prince Bapubhai, who took his seat on the right of Captain Goodfellow. Among those present were Colonel Thatcher, Major Hobson, Surgeon-Major MacDougall, Rana Shri Jalumsingjee, Messrs. Motiram Dulputram, Madhowlal Bapuji, Narsiram Hariram, Pandurung Shivram, Maneklal Narotumdas, Dr. Dorabji Hormusji, Messrs. W. Phillips, Dulputram Pranjivun, Haji Karim Mahomed Sullaiman, Jattashanker Krapashanker, Pitamberdas Jaitha, Cowasji Poonjaji, and several Bhayuds of H. H. the Rao, &c., &c.

Captain Goodfellow addressed the meeting in Hindustani to the following effect:—I shall briefly explain the object of our meeting to-day. It struck me that while there was a large portion of the Mahomedan community living in Kutch, and while many schools were opened in the Durbary and Bhayati territories, there was not a single school specially opened for the Mahomedans. A knowledge of the Mahomedan religion cannot be acquired by learning Gujarati only. I proposed to H. H. the Rao that if he made over the money of Meer Bahadur Alli Shah, who died without an heir and whose money has been lying in the Durbar unclaimed for many years, I would collect the additional sum required for the erection of a school for Mahomedans. H. H. willingly consented and agreed to add 3,000 rupees from his own resources to the school fund. I then wrote to several Kutchi Mahomedans residing in Bombay, and I am glad to say that they collected Rs. 8,000 towards the fund. This was sufficient to commence with. I at first thought of constructing a line of buildings for the residence of the Agency servants, and from the rent thereof to conduct the school. But the rent calculated to be realized was not enough, so the idea was given up, and it was determined to build a school-house. I spoke to Dewan Kaji Shahbudin, who procured 12,000 korees more from the Durbar for building a school-house. But as the expense of the school-house would not be less than 15,000 korees Mr. Karim Mahomed Sullaiman offered to give an additional sum of Rs. 5,000. I may add that Mr. Karim Mahomed Sullaiman also agreed to give Rs. 2,000 towards opening a Gujarati school in connexion with the Mahomedan school. This Gujerati school Mr. Dulputram will open in a day or two.

Mr. Dulputram rose and addressed Prince Bapoobhai, Captain Goodfellow, and the meeting. He said—The origin of this school chiefly provided by the Kutch Mussulmans of Bombay, and of which your Royal Highness has been asked to lay the foundation-stone this day on behalf of that community, has been already related to you by Captain Goodfellow, our worthy Political Agent. I must however say, without any reserve, that the idea of an Arabic, Persian, and Urdu school for the Mussulman inhabitants of this city first came from Captain Goodfellow, who is an Arabic scholar, and who has spent many years in the country where that language is spoken. On a particular day he came to visit our Gujerati and English schools in Bhooj, and on finding that the Mahomedans, who took advantage of these schools, were comparatively very few, he resolved to open a school where more Mahomedan boys might be induced to attend. He wrote to several Mahomedan subjects of Kutch residing in Bombay, who responded liberally to the call. Your worthy father supplied what was wanting. I may be allowed to say a few words on the advantages that will be derived from the school. It is an admitted fact that the people of Kutch are intelligent and enterprizing. They are fond of independent professions and go out to distant countries to earn their livelihood. We know of many families who have gone to Bombay, Arabia, Zanzibar, and other countries in Africa, China, &c., and earned great wealth and honour. Among these stand foremost the Khojas, Memons, and Bhattias. When they went out, most of them were unable to read or write a single word, but when they gradually rose, they had to employ foreign mehtas and clerks to write correspondence and keep accounts. Thus, owing to the ignorance which prevailed among their relatives, they could not profitably assist them by giving them situations, which had to be bestowed upon foreigners. Now this school which is to be opened for the benefit of such people will, it is hoped, prove very useful in teaching them to read and write Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and Gujerati and keep accounts. And when once they know these, they will be highly useful members of the community. Arabic, Persian and Urdu contain so many precepts on the duties of man towards God, towards his ruler, towards his family, and towards his country and countrymen, that education imparted in this school is sure to improve the morality of the people and make them better citizens and loyal subjects. We know that Kutch has produced from her barren soil civilized rulers, such as Rao Shri Lukhputji and Desulji; able generals such as Futteh Mahomed and Shett Dev Kurun; great statesmen and politicians such as Khutree Shett Sunderji Shirji and Poonja Shett; men of learning such as Malum Ramsing; enterprising merchants such as Jairam Sewjee, Ebji Sewji, Rewagur Koovergur, Haji Ismael Habib, Haji Jaffer Sallaiman, Shett Kessowji Naik, Gokuldas Tejpal, Dhurumsey Poonjabhai, and architects of note at a time when there were no schools and when anarchy, disorder, and ignorance prevailed. It is difficult then to calculate the effects which this school will have in rearing future generations of men possessing great natural aptitude for politics, learning, useful arts, trade and navigation. It is highly gratifying to see that the wealth acquired by the people of Kutch, by their industry, is spent usefully by them for the welfare of their countrymen. We cannot too much praise the gentlemen who have contributed towards the founding of this school. The names of Jaffer Sullaiman and of Karim Mahomed are well known in connection with their charitable institutions in Kutch and in Bombay. There stands the large Jamatkhana built by Mr. Jaffer Sullaiman for the use of the Memon community of Kutch at a vast expense. We shall have this school for the people and a fountain for those traders and others of Kutch who gather together in large crowds in the thickly crowded market called the Bhid, chiefly at their expense. There is a large dhurumsalla or inn built by the munificent charity of the same gentleman at Mandvi and an alms-house built in Bombay at an expense of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs). The people of Kutch, therefore, ought to be very thankful to these gentlemen. I may here remark that this is no solitary instance of the liberality of Kutchees towards their mother-country. We have schools founded in Mandvi by the late Khalphan Dama and by Mr. Mathuradas Lowji, in Mundra by Sett Vallee Alwani, in Kaira by Laduk Somji, in Kothara by the late lamented Shett Gokuldas Tejpal, and in Bharapur by Peerbhai Khalukdina. The scheme of introducing European arts and improvements was first begun by Rao Shri Lukhputji 125 years ago. He engaged Ramsing Malum, who had been to Europe, to teach the natives several arts, such as gold and silver work, enamelling, painting, dyeing, architecture, and we find that our artists have been called by Mr. Kipling of Bombay, "born carvers." Their manufactures of gold and silver are admired and exported to Europe to the present day. Rao Shri Desulji also followed the same policy of teaching the natives new arts by engaging competent professional men, and the liberal policy pursued by your worthy father and the great interest taken by him in promoting education and other improvements, augur a bright future for the country. Your presence to-day in assisting the cause of education is an earnest of what we are to expect for, the future of this country, from you. We are, therefore, extremely thankful to you. Last, though not least, great thanks are due to Captain Goodfellow for the great zeal evinced and interest taken by him in promoting the Mussulman school. (Applause.)

Captain Goodfellow now asked Prince Bapubhai to lay the foundation-stone. Prince Bapoobhai, followed by the procession, then went to the place of ceremonial, where every preparation had been made by the Durbar Engineer, Mr. Sheik Kassum, for laying the foundation-stone, and with a silver trowel given by Mr. Dulputram, the Prince spread the mortar, and after putting coins, pearls, newspapers, &c., in the receptacle the stone was lowered into the pit, when he declared proceedings.

After this ceremony the company returned to the tents, where Mr. Karim Mahomed Sullaiman thanked Prince Bapoobhai and Captain Goodfellow for the honour they had done him by their presence. A distribution of garlands, bouquets, otter, and pan-supari preceded the breaking up of the meeting.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one upee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

VAGRANTS.—On Monday there were twenty European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MEETING.—A correspondent informs us that at the meeting held on Sunday to express sympathy with the Pope, Mr. M. deQuadros did not speak, but Mr. F. Vaz did.

POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, proceeded on circuit last week, and will return to Rajcote before the commencement of the monsoon.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 25th April, was 50 feet 3 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 41 feet and 7 tenths.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT AHMEDABAD.—The business of the Criminal Sessions at Ahmedabad was terminated last week. There were five cases in all, which were tried before Mr. Walker, Acting Sessions Judge.

THE HINDOO SAINT.—Yeshwuntrao Mahadeo, the Hindoo saint, who left Bombay a week ago, is at present staying at Deolalee, where, according to a correspondent, thousands of natives visit him every day.

DESERTERS.—Private W. Burnett and R. Tebles were arrested on Monday by Mr. Constable McGuire, of the water police, as deserters, found stowed away on board the steam-ship Hankow, that left the harbour on the same day, bound for Liverpool *via* the Canal. The two soldiers were handed over to the military authorities at Colaba.

THE REV. MR. GILDER.—We have been requested to notify that after the annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution, which takes place this afternoon in the Indo-British Schools, Sonapore, at 5 P.M., the testimonial subscribed for by Mr. Gilder's congregation and friends in remembrance of the close of the seventh year of his ministry at Holy Trinity Church, will be presented to him.

BURGLARY IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—On Monday, Mr. H. D. Fisher, residing in Elphinstone Circle, reported to the police that sundry articles, consisting of gold studs, sleeve-links, table-cloths, wearing apparel, and plated-ware, were stolen on the previous night from his premises. Mr. Fisher suspects a man who was formerly in his service. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, one Oolady Moosa was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Mahomedali Ahmedali. It appears that while prisoner was attempting to strike his wife with a knife, the complainant went up to him and seized his hand. Prisoner thereupon struck him with the knife. Complainant raised an alarm, which brought the police to the spot, and the prisoner was arrested. The magistrate, on the evidence, adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GAEKWAR'S FAVOURITE.—The husband of the woman, Luxmeebaee, who is living under the Gaekwar's protection, applied to the Resident at Baroda to order his wife to leave the Gaekwar's protection, and return to him, but failing to get any redress, he appeared the other day before the second class magistrate of Surat, and presented an application stating at the same time how his wife was induced to leave him. The magistrate informed him that he had no power to entertain his application. He then went before Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate, but here also the injured husband failed in his object. He has ultimately resolved to lay his grievance before the Sircar.

THE COLABA COMPANY.

A MEETING of shareholders of the company was, in compliance with a requisition signed by twenty-eight shareholders, holding in the aggregate 292 shares, held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Remington and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, to consider and pass resolutions upon a proposal for the erection of a Spinning and Weaving Mill on the Company's property at Colaba at a cost of about ten lacs of rupees, and the method by which the additional capital required (about five lacs of rupees) should be raised. There was a large attendance of shareholders. Mr. E. M. Fogo was in the chair.

The Chairman read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. Cursetjee Dinshaw Khumbatta thanked those shareholders who had given him proxies for this meeting. From the first he was in favour of a spinning and weaving mill being established on the company's property. Last year, for reasons which need not now be mentioned, the project failed; but nothing daunted he again took the sense of the shareholders, and he was glad to say he had now succeeded in a fair way. The advantages of a spinning and weaving mill were too well known to the shareholders to need recapitulation. Five lacs of their capital were lying idle; and it was advisable to invest the money in some remunerative project. The company had got its own money, its own establishment, and its own land and foreshore, and the shareholders were unanimous for having a mill on their property. Mr. Cursetjee therefore proposed,—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a spinning and weaving mill, as was proposed by the directors last year, be erected on the company's property at Colaba."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Ardaseer Byramjee Kapadia and carried unanimously.

Mr. Cursetjee Dinshaw said, as several shareholders were anxious to know how the remaining five lacs were to be raised, he would suggest that the shares of the company, now of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000 each, be reduced to Rs. 2,750 each; that there should be one share of Rs. 2,000, and a scrip for Rs. 750, which would be negotiable, and available to small capitalists for sale; and that, as to the remaining Rs. 250, credit should be given to the shareholders for Rs. 125 per share, that Rs. 25 be called up, and that the remaining Rs. 100 be called up after a year or so about the time of the payment of the dividends.

Some discussion ensued as to the way in which the five lacs should be raised.

The Chairman suggested that the present share of Rs. 3,000 be divided into three shares, two of Rs. 1,000 each fully paid up, and a third of Rs. 875, leaving Rs. 125 per share to be called up. These shares would be negotiable, whereas the scrip, suggested by Mr. Cursetjee, would not be negotiable under the present articles of association. As soon as the Rs. 125 were called up, there would be no obstacle in the way, and all shareholders would be equally entitled to a distribution.

Mr. N. M. Wadia supported the chairman's proposal.

Mr. Sorabjee R. Sunshaw suggested that the idea of making a call should be given up, for the very name of "call" would strike terror into the hearts of the shareholders and that the total number of shares (4,000) be increased by 400, which would give them the money they wanted without making a call.

Mr. J. F. Hutchinson said the chairman's suggestion was about the best they could adopt. He did not think a call of Rs. 125 per share, if divided into five instalments, would at all be felt. He therefore proposed

That the additional capital necessary for the proposed spinning and weaving mill, namely, five lacs, be raised by calls upon the shares, in five instalments, at the discretion of the directors.

Dr Cursetjee Framjee Khory seconded the proposition.

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia, seconded by Mr. Tribhowundas Nathubhoy,

"That the additional capital required for the mill be taken from the dividends of this and succeeding years at the discretion of the directors."

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—

"Whereas it is prop sed to wind-up voluntarily the Colaba Company, Limited, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and to transfer and sell its business and property to a new company to be formed under the same name, but with a more extended field of business;—

"It is resolved that the liquidator or liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind-up the Colaba Company Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to a new company, to be formed under the same name, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the said Colaba Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said new company as the said liquidator or liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the present Colaba Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned company."

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday last, Mr. Justice West gave his decision in the case against Roopaliba, the widow of the Thakore of Koth, and Petamber Mooljee. This case was the first on the calendar of cases for trial at the Second Criminal Sessions, and was specially fixed for hearing before Mr. Justice West. It had been transferred to Bombay by order of the High Court, from the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad. Being, therefore, conducted as in the mofussil under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, it was heard before his Lordship and two assessors, Messrs. C. Benn and Dadabhoy Sorabjee Patell. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Branson, instructed by the Government solicitor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Starling, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jafferson and Payne defended the prisoners.

On the conclusion of the case on Friday last, Mr. Justice West asked the assessors for their opinions.

Mr. Benn, assessor, said—As to Roopaliba, I consider her not guilty. As to Petamber, I consider it proved that he was in Ahmedabad at the time he is alleged to have been carrying the child from Bhadaran to Koth. So far as Roopaliba is concerned, the case fails; and Petambher being alleged to be her agent, he in consequence is not guilty. The case against him fails as the case against Roopaliba fails.

Mr. Dadabhoy, assessor, said—Roopaliba is not guilty on both charges, and so is Petamber not guilty on both charges. First, I consider the *alibi* thoroughly proved for Petamber Mooljee. He could not have acted as Roopaliba's agent in the transaction, and therefore Roopaliba is not guilty. Secondly, there are marked and great inconsistencies in the evidence for the prosecution. I don't believe Jetheejee's evidence at all from the general improbabilities of the case. He could not have obtained entrance to the durbar at night time and stayed there, as he states, till 2 o'clock in the morning. He is the only witness who is said to have taken the child to Roopaliba. Kalidas and Jetheejee's evidence conflicts as to how they were confined at Koth in the house of Dajee Joshee. In fact the whole evidence for the prosecution bears marks of strong improbability. Kalusha also seems to have been in confusion as to how many substitutions there had been. The evidence for the defence was, I consider, given by more respectable people than the evidence for the prosecution, nor were the witnesses for the defence materially shaken in cross-examination. I saw nothing conflicting in their evidence, and they were very respectable people. Lastly, I was disappointed not to find the prosecution try to explain wing the discrepancies and inconsistencies in their evidence.

His Lordship then told the assessors he had much pleasure in discharging them from further attendance; and expressed his intention to give his decision the following day.

MR. JUSTICE WEST, in giving judgment in the case on Saturday last, said—The first step towards a correct adjudication in the present case is to cast aside the idea that a substitution of a child in the place of one deceased is morally impossible. The temptations to such a substitution on the part of the widow of a deceased Thakore are very strong, and if the opinion of those who have had the greatest experience of native society of that class is of any value, such temptations have frequently been yielded to. These temptations are not confined to the widow whose son or supposed son is to possess a valuable estate and the rank of a native nobleman. They extend to numberless connections of the family, all interested in various ways in maintaining the line of succession apparently undisturbed and in keeping the widow's hand upon the property. To escape the domination of a new and strange master or head of the family is one of the most natural desires of all dependents and retainers of it, and this desire will make them willing to accept slight evidence of the genuineness of any heir whose existence serves to preserve the *status* of privileged holders and affectionate followers of an ancient house. Influences such as these have indeed a further and a still more perturbing operation. They induce many persons respectable in their general character to take up the position of partisans and to sustain what they rightly or wrongly suppose to be a just and righteous cause without that careful discrimination between mere belief and certainty, between what they wish and what they know which is the best foundation for trustworthy evidence. That these influences have been at work in the present case is plain from the overstrong statements of several of the witnesses for the defence, and the evidence must be weighed apart from all consideration of any *à priori* moral impossibility of the principal offence charged being committed or of its perpetrators, if it was committed not finding a large amount of plausible and in the main sincere support. The case must be treated like any other case of great temptation on the one side and the other. The effect of the testimony must be carefully ascertained and accepted without predilection towards any view except what is suggested by itself. For the temptations to which I have adverted press on each side in the present case with almost equal force. Roopaliba had a position to maintain which no Hindoo widow would willingly relinquish, but Raisingjee had a splendid position to gain by casting her down—an income increased tenfold and the headship of the family. His Karbharee Mahipatram had proportionally almost still more to gain. He would naturally look to become the manager of the whole estate, the agent of a wealthy instead of a petty and insolvent landed proprietor. It was a circumstance in itself suspicious that Roopaliba should give birth to a son, on whom so much for her depended, within a few weeks after her husband's death. Mahipatram seems to have jumped to the conclusion that the pregnancy was feigned and the birth a mere piece of jugglery. He may have formed this view quite honestly, and he may under the influence of the same set of ideas have been ready to accept any story which reached his ears of the death and the substitution of successive children as quite true. It is not fair to conclude absolutely from his vigorous and persistent prosecution of his own and his master's interests that he has engaged in repeated plots for Roopaliba's destruction. It seems highly unlikely that several children in succession should have died, but they may have died, and if not Mahipat may have been deceived. He may have been deceived as to one and not as to another. His interest might make him a dupe as easily as a conspirator, but they might also make him only extremely quicksighted to perceive every indication of trickery on the part of his antagonists. In Vyshak or Jesht of the last Sumwat year he visited Bhadran, where he has family connections. He there fell in with Kalidas and Khushal Koonbees, but members like himself of the brotherhood of Swaminarayen. From them he heard of the introduction in the previous Magh of a spurious child to replace one who had recently died in the Koth Durbar. A month or six weeks later he says he heard from Kaloo-shah his story of the death of a boy in the Durbar whose corpse had been disposed of by Kalusha assisting two of the Durbar servants. Kalusha when called was examined at some length on the circumstances attending the burial of a child's corpse which he stated vaguely as having occurred 12 or 13 months ago. This time seemed to correspond with sufficient nearness to the time mentioned by Kalidas and Khushal as that of the introduction of the spurious child which was Magh, that is February of last year; but when the witness and Mahipat were recalled by the Court it turned out that Kalusha had been speaking of a death and burial which by his own account could not have occurred till a couple of days before his interview with Mahipatram in June or July. According to Mahipat's account the interview did not take place till a month or so after he had heard of the death of the son of Poonja Jetha, the boy whose introduction forms the subject of this case, and Kalushah described what he had seen and done as having taken place six weeks or a month previously—a time which Mahipat on further examination reduced to a month or a fortnight before the conversation. Now Kalusha had before the magistrate given an account of two burials in which he was concerned. The earlier one which was to afford a foundation for the alleged introduction of Poonja Jetha's child was the only one that was relevant to the present case. The second one could have no bearing on the issue before the Court. Of the first, which was all important, no details have been given, so that whether the witness, as to that particular transaction, spoke the truth or not, has to be gathered, not from its own circumstances, but from such general inferences as to the witness's veracity as can be drawn from his testimony compared with the facts and probabilities on other points. In his examination before the magistrate Kalusha gave the name of a m

INDIAN NEWS.

MR. FORBES'S VINDICATION.

Mr. Forbes, the *Daily News'* special, has addressed the *Englishman* in vindication of his high-caste women telegram, but we think without any tangible advantage, and his charge against Indian papers that they have had a "gird" at his statement "with a comical waddle of clumsy but spiteful jocularity" comes with an ill grace from a writer whose vigorous style is marred by his utter ignorance of the circumstances of the country and the habits of its people. He has not attempted a vindication of himself in the spirit we could have wished, and the explanation of his telegram was looked for in a very different tone from the one he has essayed. It was never disputed by any Indian paper, to our knowledge, that high-caste women enlisted in relief work in common with castes of inferior standing; the point at issue was whether women of high caste, who by their habits, pecuniary circumstances, and social prejudices are prohibited from working in public, had resorted to the relief works, driven thereto by hunger and suffering. Mr. Forbes cannot be expected to know much about the women of this country who are never seen out of doors, and the error into which he has fallen is a very natural one. He details with a certain air of triumph the classes of women he saw at labour—"the Rajpoot, Kyost, Lala, Bhabun, and Brahmin," all of whom he says are high caste. Now Mr. Forbes reminds us of the days when we were drilled in Scripture history, when we heard, first to our surprise, and next to our edification, that "all priests were Levites but all Levites were not priests." So it happens in this land of anomalies that an individual belonging to the Brahmin caste is not necessarily a priest any more than he who is a Rajpoot is necessarily a warrior. Hence, the high-caste women seen by Mr. Forbes, though belonging to a superior order, were not prohibited from labouring, by reason of their poverty; but it is altogether monstrous to describe them as abandoning the traditions of family and setting aside the conservatism of time-honoured prejudices, because they never possessed any. Now a number of such people mixing with the dregs of the population would be likely to attract attention, and Mr. Stuart Bayley's passing remark—so eagerly grasped at by Mr. Forbes—was never intended to convey more than would be ordinarily meant by a casual observation on the caste of any particular class engaged in the common object of securing good wages for nominal work. Mr. Forbes is quite capable of improving his opportunities for observation, and the more he does so, the less likely is he to render his statements untrustworthy.—*Bengal Times.*

COMPLETION OF THE DURBUNGA RAILWAY.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I. dated 18th April, 1874.

Having seen the new Railway from Chumpta to Durbunga which was opened on the 17th current, I desire to add my testimony to the remarkable skill and promptitude with which this undertaking has been carried out. The work was commenced on the 23rd February, and the first train ran through on the 17th April. As the distance amounts to 55 miles (besides sidings), the line must have been constructed at the rate of a mile a day. The materials for the permanent-way and the rolling-stock have had to be transported by boats over the Ganges. The line has been carried over three considerable streams or rivers. The operations have been conducted during one of the most inclement seasons of the year. From such facts some idea can be formed of the extraordinary exertions demanded by this service from all who took part in it.

Those who know the extreme needs of the population for whose sake the grain transport is organized; the manifold risks and accidents to which such a transport is exposed; the grave consequences which might ensue if such misfortunes remained without remedy; the intense physical strain on the animal power available in the country for such work; the consequent importance of possessing mechanical means in reserve, can fully estimate the almost priceless value of this Railway at the present season.

Under the critical circumstances of the time, this value greatly depended on the line being finished by the middle of April. The securing of this particular result again depended on the efforts of the Engineer-in-Chief, Major Stanton R. E., who has evinced first rate aptitude for overcoming manifold obstacles, and great resolution in pursuing the object in view. It will be for his departmental superiors to do justice to the professional skill and ability displayed by him on this occasion.

I learn from him that Lieutenant Rathborne, R. E., Executive Engineer, has been his right-hand man throughout these trying operations, and I desire to record the obligations which this district owes to Lieutenant Rathborne. Captain Dalton also has mentioned to me the zealous assistance he has received from Mr. Cochrane, C. E., Executive Engineer, and from Mr. Moore, Mr. Warden, Lieutenant Kunhardt, R. E., Assistant Engineers. These gentlemen should also share in our acknowledgments.

The 32nd Regiment Pioneers, and the 5th and 6th Companies of Sappers, have been employed under Major Stanton's direction in the execution of this work. The efficiency and devotion displayed by these troops in this duty will, I believe, be found to be worthy of the approbation of their Military superiors. Where all have done so well, however, I desire to mention the highly favourable report I have received of the services and abilities of Captain Dodsworth of the 32nd Regiment, and Lieutenant Morgan, R. E., Commanding 5th Company Sappers and Miners.

The co-operation of Mr. Stevens, Superintendent of Works, Durbunga Raj, has proved of essential importance throughout these operations; and it is to his professional supervision and to his vigilant care that we must look for the employment of the time that yet remains before the rainy season for turning this temporary railway into a comparatively permanent line.

Lastly, we are greatly indebted to Mr. Guilford Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for the foresight and boldness of conception with which he pronounced upon the practicability (from an engineering point of view) of the project which had been recommended by local authority.

THE DIRECTION OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The *Gazette of India* of Saturday publishes the following important notification:—

The Railway Branch of the Public Works Department Secretariat, established under a Deputy Secretary in 1869, has since managed, in addition to the Chief Government control of the Guaranteed Lines, the executive as well as administrative control of the State Railways. The work connected with the State Railways has so much increased, that the Governor-General in Council has determined that the time has now come when the executive control of the construction and working of these railways should be separated from the duties of the Public Works Secretariat and transferred to a separate office. And His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to direct the following arrangements.

2. The duties of the chief executive control of the State Railways will be entrusted to an officer to be designated Director of State Railways, aided by an assistant and a suitable office establishment. The Director will act under general instructions from the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department Secretariat.

3. The appointment of the Director of State Railways will not interfere in any way with the duties of the Consulting Engineer for State Railways, who will continue to inspect the railways and advise the Government of India on professional matters as heretofore.

4. With the exceptions mentioned below, all Engineers-in-Chief and other officers in charge of State Railways will correspond with, and receive their orders from, the Director of State Railways, instead of the Public Works Department Secretariat.

5. The entire establishment of engineers and other persons employed on these State Railways will be placed under the orders of the Director who is empowered to transfer the officers and subordinates of all grades from one State Railway to another according to the requirements of the public service. The Director will recommend to the Government of India from time to time promotions and appointments necessary to fill vacancies in the establishments according to the usual rules in the Public Works Department. The Director is also empowered to grant privilege leave to the superior officers employed in the State Railways under the usual rules, notifying in Part II. of the *Gazette of India*.

6. The Director of State Railways will be entrusted with certain powers to deal with business coming before him, and will refer to the Railway Branch of the Public Work Secretariat of the Government of India in cases not coming within those powers.

7. The above orders will not apply to His Highness the Nizam's State Railway and the small Branch Railways in the Berars, which will continue to be administered by the Resident at Hyderabad as heretofore, under direct instruction from the Public Works Department Secretariat.

8. These orders will not apply to railways constructed and maintained from provincial funds.

9. The Wardha Valley Railway will also for the present be excepted, and will remain under the control of the Administration of the Central Provinces.

10. The Northern Bengal Railway will during the present scarcity, be excepted from these orders, and remain, as a temporary arrangement, under the orders of the Government of Bengal.

11. The Calcutta and South Eastern Railway and the Nulhattee Railway will be transferred from the control of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways in Calcutta, to the Director of State Railways and also the arrangements for manufacture and erection of rolling-stock in Calcutta. The arrangements at Bombay and Kurrachee will remain undisturbed till further orders.

12. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R. E., to be Director of State Railways, and Captain K. C. Pye, R. E., to be Assistant Director of State Railways.

13. These appointments and the arrangement above notified will have effect from the date of the receipt of this order.

In continuation of the above notification the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment and promotion:—

Colonel H. Drummond R. E., Chief Engineer 2nd Class, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, *vice* Williams.

Captain G. T. Skipwith, R. E. Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to have the rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, *vice* Pye.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD ON LORD NORTHBROOK'S FAMINE POLICY.

(*Times*, March 28.)

On the order of the day for the third reading of the East India Loan Bill,

Sir S. Fitzgerald said he wished to state on his own behalf, as well as on that of several other hon. members, that although the Bill had been allowed to pass through its previous stages without discussion, yet it must not, in consequence, be supposed that they approved the course which had been taken by the Government of India. We had periods of scarcity constantly recurring in that country, and in the present instance the policy which had been adopted by the Viceroy and his councillors seemed to him to be one of a very exceptional character. They had proceeded on the principle that they should rely entirely on the ordinary laws of trade to meet a great emergency, but, for his own part, he was rather inclined to think that exceptional cases were properly met by exceptional means. There was on all sides a desire to give the Viceroy the highest credit for the energy, zeal, and self-devotion which he had manifested ever since it had become clear to him that the crisis with which he had to deal was of no ordinary kind; yet, in his opinion, he failed thoroughly to appreciate the gravity of the crisis for a considerable time, while the policy which he adopted of trusting altogether to private trade to meet the emergency, was, he thought, erroneous. At the earliest moment possible the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, one of the most able, as he was one of the most experienced, servants of the Crown in India, urged upon Lord Northbrook the importance of interfering to prevent the exportation of rice from the distressed districts and from Indian ports. Afterwards on objections being pointed out, he waived a part of his suggestion, and advocated the prohibition of exportation from the ports of Bengal. This was refused by Lord Northbrook—he was not prepared to say that it was wrongly refused—on the ground that the same beneficial objects could be effected by purchasing, either directly or indirectly, in India itself. That policy met with the approval of the Secretary of State, and it must be confessed that the first despatch of the Duke of Argyll, surrounded, as he was, by the most able men connected with India, exactly portrayed what ought to have been the policy of Government, and what would have prevented, had it been adopted at the outset, much which there was reason to regret. The despatch pointed out, what experience of Indian famines had shown, that the operations of commerce and the ordinary processes of supply and demand could not be relied upon in such emergencies to furnish an adequate supply of food, and that the active intervention of Government was necessary to prevent the worst consequences. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of State placed the matter unreservedly in the hands of the Viceroy, and sanctioned by anticipation whatever measures it might be thought necessary to adopt for the preservation of life. With regard to a prohibition of export, the Duke of Argyll said he preferred other modes of action, and especially he approved Government entering the market as a purchaser. This latter course, he added, would be of a less violent character than prohibition, and would have the effect of inviting commercial enterprise. Indeed, it was obvious that if the Government had appeared in the market of Bengal, and possessed themselves of the supplies of rice which then existed in the country, the prices would necessarily have risen, there would have been a very great encouragement given to private trade, and the imports from other parts would have been very large—much larger than was the case when the famine took the proportions which it unfortunately assumed. But what was the course which Lord Northbrook took? He contented himself with buying largely in foreign ports, especially in Burmah. He did this through agents who were not declared to be buying for the purposes of the Bengal Government, and it was perfectly well known in the markets of India that large supplies were coming which had been purchased by the Government, while, at the same time, it was equally well known in Burmah that large supplies were leaving that country for Calcutta, and that there would, consequently, be an enormous amount of rice in the ports of Bengal. What was the result? Why, that the stocks of rice which existed in Bengal were exported by their owners because they were afraid that when the grain arrived from Burmah they would be undersold by the Government; and, similarly, there was no exportation on private account from the ports of Burmah to Bengal, because it was perfectly clear that, as the Government of India were sweeping the market of Burmah and sending large stocks thence to Calcutta, there would be absolutely no demand at the latter place except a Government demand, and, therefore, it would be dangerous for any merchant to engage in the trade. Therefore, the course taken by the Government of India in the interest of private trade absolutely produced an export from the distressed districts and prevented an importation from foreign ports into the ports of Bengal. Now, the noble lord the Under-Secretary to the India Board stated the other day as a fact that the exports from Bengal were not from the distressed districts. The noble lord the Secretary for India, in another place, stated the same thing on the authority of the Viceroy. But they could not have had before them a statement submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Viceroy, approved by the Viceroy, and reported home by the Viceroy, when they communicated that information to the Houses of Parliament. The Lieutenant-Governor himself stated that he had been obliged to cancel an order he had given reducing by one-half the rate charged for the transport of rice on the railway, because he had found that, owing to exporters taking advantage of the diminished rate, the rice was rapidly leaving the distressed districts, where, of course, it was most wanted. There was, moreover, a declaration of the Lieutenant-Governor himself that there had been a large export of rice from other districts which were distressed, and it was notorious that more than once the means of transport which had been employed in taking up Government rice to the distressed districts had brought back to Calcutta an equal quantity of rice from the very same places, with a view to its being sent abroad. The result of this export was that no rice was left in the hands of the authorities of those districts, the organization of the means of transport became a serious difficulty, and we were driven into the extraordinary position of having 400,000 tons of grain in hand, while at the same time it was impossible, as the Viceroy himself admitted, to send it into the distressed districts. He made these observations to the House in order that it might not be supposed, from their allowing this measure to pass without observation, and from their raising no debate as to the proceedings of the Government of India, that they approved the exceptional policy which took it for granted that the ordinary laws of commerce were sufficient to meet an emergency like the present, or that they did not think it desirable that there should be a general discussion of the whole policy of the Government of India with reference to this famine, and of the measures which ought to be taken to prevent its recurrence in the future. He would repeat what he said the other night—namely, that there was no man in this House who was more desirous than he to give credit to Lord Northbrook for the extraordinary energy, zeal, and devotion he had shown under most difficult and arduous circumstances. At the same time, he thought the Viceroy had not appreciated so early as he might the magnitude of the danger, and that his policy at first had been a mistaken policy, which contributed in no slight degree to magnify the evil. With reference to the Bill before the House, he would have been pleased if it had shown that Her Majesty's Government were prepared, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, to extend their assistance to the Indian Treasury. The noble lord the Under-Secretary for India said the other night that the difference between raising money at 3½ per cent. and raising it at 4 per cent. was such a trifling matter that it was not worth talking about. There being various objections to a guarantee, the noble lord thought the sum which might be saved by means of it might well be overlooked. Probably, when the noble lord had a longer experience at the India office, and became acquainted with the critical condition of Indian finance, he would not say that the sum of 75,000*l.* a year was a thing that he could afford to neglect. After the enormous pressure put upon the Indian Treasury and Indian credit by the sacrifices necessary to meet this famine, it would be of the deepest interest to every one connected with India, and of the gravest importance to Parliament and to this country, to consider how the solvency of Indian finance could be properly maintained. Nothing could be more critical than its present position, and he would have been very glad if even so small a sum as 75,000*l.* could have been saved to the Indian Treasury. Some words which fell from the right hon. gentleman at the head of Government a few weeks ago had given rise to a hope that the Government of this country might be induced to show an active and practical sympathy with India in her present difficulties and dangers. It was to be hoped that it would be found possible to do something of this kind. It was a matter which must, of course, be left entirely to the Government, and it would not be becoming for a private member to make a suggestion with regard to it. Of this, however, he was certain—that anything which manifested not merely, as in the case of a subscription, the kindness and goodwill of certain classes, but, by some official act, the warm and generous sympathy of Parliament towards the masses in India would, some day or other, when an emergency arose, be worth more than 50 regiments to this country.

Mr. Grant Duff said he had nothing to complain of in the remarks of the right hon. gentleman, because he understood the right hon. gentleman entirely approved the despatch which the late Secretary of State sent from this country with reference to the famine. With reference to the accusation of the right hon. gentleman that there had been a want of foresight that the calamity would be quite as grievous as it has turned out to be, he (Mr. Grant Duff) believed that when the motion of which his hon. friend had given notice came under discussion it would be shown that Lord Northbrook, although he abstained from taking a rash course, nevertheless fully perceived the dimensions to which the famine was likely to grow. (Hear.) That he (Mr. Grant Duff) hoped to be able to make clear to the House and the country. In the meantime he thanked the right hon. gentleman for giving the House the hope that they should have a discussion of this subject, because he entirely agreed with him that, though it was right to allow this Bill to go through with the least possible amount of discussion, nevertheless it would be wise, and he thought for the honour of the Viceroy, that this matter should be thoroughly discussed by the House. (Hear.)

Mr. Whitbread had not intended to speak on this subject, but he thought it would not be right to let the remarks of the right hon. gentleman opposite and of the hon. gentleman near him pass without notice. He could understand very well that there should be a discussion of this matter if it were necessary to stimulate the Government to further exertions, but he thought the right hon. gentleman admitted that the Government were prepared to use every effort to relieve the distressed districts. If a discussion was not necessary to stimulate the Government to further exertions he was at a loss to conceive on what ground it was necessary, expedient, or even just, to discuss this subject. (Hear.) The right hon. gentleman gave full credit to the Viceroy for his exertions since, as the right hon. gentleman was pleased to say, he became aware of the magnitude of the famine, but the right hon. gentleman made two very distinct charges against the Viceroy. He said the Viceroy was wanting in foresight in not having anticipated the extent of the famine, and he further said the Viceroy largely contributed to the evils of the famine by taking no step to prohibit the exportation of grain. Now, the House was not in possession of sufficient information to be able to express an opinion on those matters; nor was it in possession of information sufficient to enable it to discuss this subject fairly and dispassionately. (Hear.) He protested against these imputations upon the Viceroy at a moment when the House could not properly debate this subject—when the whole case which the right hon. gentleman had made was in dispute. The Viceroy and the Government maintained that grain had not been leaving the extremely distressed districts. The right hon. gentleman said it had. He Mr. (Whitbread) hoped there would be a discussion when the House was in possession of all the papers that were necessary for a discussion. He could not think that a discussion at present of the charges which the right. hon. gentleman had made would be either just to the Viceroy or be likely to strengthen his hands or the Indian Government in dealing with the famine. (Cheers.)

Sir G. Balfour hoped this conversation would drop. He thought the time had not yet come for the House to enter into a discussion of this great calamity. They had not before them the information which had been promised. Moreover, when the time for discussion came, they would have to deal with the still larger question—How could they prevent a similar calamity in the future?

Mr. Laing thought it was important that an impression should not go abroad that there was any disposition on the part of the House, and especially of those interested in India, prematurely to censure the course which the Governor-General took upon the question of prohibiting the export of rice. That question was evidently surrounded with the greatest difficulties. It was perfectly obvious that, if the Governor-General had acted upon the advice given by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he might, perhaps, have escaped a great deal of responsibility. He thought there could be no question that the Governor-General, in deciding as he did, was influenced by strong considerations of public duty. Until we knew what the upshot of the matter was, it was quite impossible for any one in this country to pronounce a definite judgment whether the Governor-General was right or not in the course he adopted. He deprecated anything like a premature discussion. (Hear.) It was only fair and reasonable that the house should abstain from pronouncing an opinion on the course pursued by the Governor-General until it was in possession of information as to the results of that course. That he believed to be the general opinion of the house.

Mr. Dickinson saw no necessity for continuing for ten years the power which this Bill would give of raising money out of the Indian revenues. It was admitted that the famine would be disposed of in three or four years, and he thought the duration of the power of raising money should be limited to four years from the present time.

Lord G. Hamilton said the power of raising money would continue only for five years. He quite agreed with the remark of the right hon. gentleman that the Government had not had time to discuss the various measures which the Governor-General might have thought it necessary to adopt. He (Lord G. Hamilton) had said nothing about the exportation of grain from the distressed districts; it was the Secretary of State who made a statement on that subject. The other error into which the right hon. gentleman fell was in assuming that he had made a remark that a saving of 75,000*l.* a year would not much matter to the finances of India. What he did say, with the approval of the most distinguished financiers, was that if he had to come again into the market to borrow we should do so with depreciated credit, and the ultimate loss to India would be more than a set off for present advantages. Time alone could show whether the measures taken by the Viceroy were sufficient or not, and it would be presumptuous for us to attempt to anticipate the verdict. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens said the Bill was put forward as a remedial measure to meet an almost unprecedented calamity in India. So great had been the delusion created, not only in the House, but throughout the country, on this subject that even a distinguished prelate had fallen into the mistake of supposing that by this Bill we were financially helping India. The truth was that we were not helping India in the slightest degree. This was not a Famine Bill but a Finance Bill. Its object was to enable the distressed country to borrow in one market cheaper than it could in another. This, no doubt, was a praiseworthy act, but it ought not to be classed in the category of philanthropic proceedings. His hon. friend near him seemed to think that because we had not yet received complete information to enable us to judge of the wisdom of the policy adopted in India, therefore we ought not to discuss the purposes of the Bill and the necessities which called it forth. He had had the happiness of knowing Lord Northbrook for 25 years, and he had the most implicit belief not only in his lordship's devotion to public work, but also in his rare moral and intellectual fitness to discharge his duties. There was, however, a much more important question to consider than that of Lord Northbrook's conduct—that, indeed, was a personal question; but there was a national question which it was incumbent on Parliament to consider. His hon. friend had said we must wait in order that we might be able to judge by results. But ould we afford to wait for results when millions of lives were at stake? The members of that House ought endeavour to anticipate results, and question the Government with a view of ascertaining what the probability of those results might be. A suggestion had been thrown out that in a time of famine the most important benefit which could be conferred on India would be a reduction in the price of salt—a step which Edmund Burke in eloquent terms accused Warren Hastings of not taking. Did the House remember that we raised 6,000,000*l.* a year in India by means of the salt tax, and that we imposed an *ad valorem* duty of 2,600 per cent. upon salt? Medical men were agreed that rice without some such condiment as salt would certainly destroy those who ate it, and consequently if we gave the starving people rice without that article which would make it wholesome we should simply be shirking the question of famine. Ought they not, therefore, to endeavour to stimulate the Government, by the moral weight of that House, to seek the means of additional relief? As for the present Bill, it ought to be judged simply as a finance measure. (Hear.)

Mr. B. Denison said if he thought the passing of the measure would preclude the House from expressing an opinion whether it were wise to aid the revenues of India by an Imperial grant, and if hon. members had to decide between this financial measure and another measure, he might have hesitated in coming to the conclusion that to pass this measure was the first and only duty of hon. members. He took the opportunity of saying the other evening—and he still adhered to the opinion—that this was a right step in the right direction, as a first measure towards meeting the distress in India. In fact, it was an obligatory measure. The first duty of the Government of India was to feed the starving population, and it was not necessary, he held, for that Government to come to the House of Commons and ask for an Imperial guarantee for raising a loan when it had the means on its own credit to do what was necessary. Therefore he had no hesitation in a gain recording his assent to this loan of 10,000,000*l.*, though he should be very sorry indeed to think that by so doing the House would deprive itself of all opportunity of urging upon the Government at a subsequent date the necessity of any further measure of relief which the House might feel disposed to pass. Some hon. members had drawn a parallel between the financial result of raising this money on the credit of India *pur et simple* and of raising it under an Imperial guarantee, and a calculation had been made that the difference in interest would be about 75,000*l.* He believed the famine would be more severe than had been generally anticipated, and there would certainly be ample opportunity hereafter for that House to display its liberality. He did not venture to pass a judgment on the conduct of any officers occupying a high position in India. Everybody must know what a dreadful weight of responsibily pressed upon them, but there was no doubt that, so far as human judgment could guide them, none would fail in their duty. (Hear.)

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

NOTICES.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.
GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.
New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.
See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in
Rain Water Goods. Railing and Gates. Tomb Railing. Terminals. Cresting.
Verandahs. Conservatories. Covered Ways. Balconies. Fountains.
Columns & Lamps. School Fittings. Washhand Basins. Closets and Urinals. Baths and Troughs.
ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders must be accompanied by remittance or reference to firm in England.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.
Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.
The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittance or references to first-rate London Houses.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPING GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.
Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).
Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*
The LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION *Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.*
For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. Sports men will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* The Public are cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of Thomas Keating.
Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by a Chemists and Druggists,
THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—Treacher and Co.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, sun tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.
BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
NORWICH.
ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.
IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.
IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.
CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.
IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.
IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.
Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.
Order through Merchants, or with references or payment on shipment.
*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of
BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
Sole Manufacturers.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. | SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILLA. | SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the BANK'S own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on Terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.
Terms for their Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER.",
4, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Capital £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
Current Deposit Accounts.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
Fixed Depo its.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
Exchange.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October, 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On London, Scotland, | On Ireland, Paris,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to